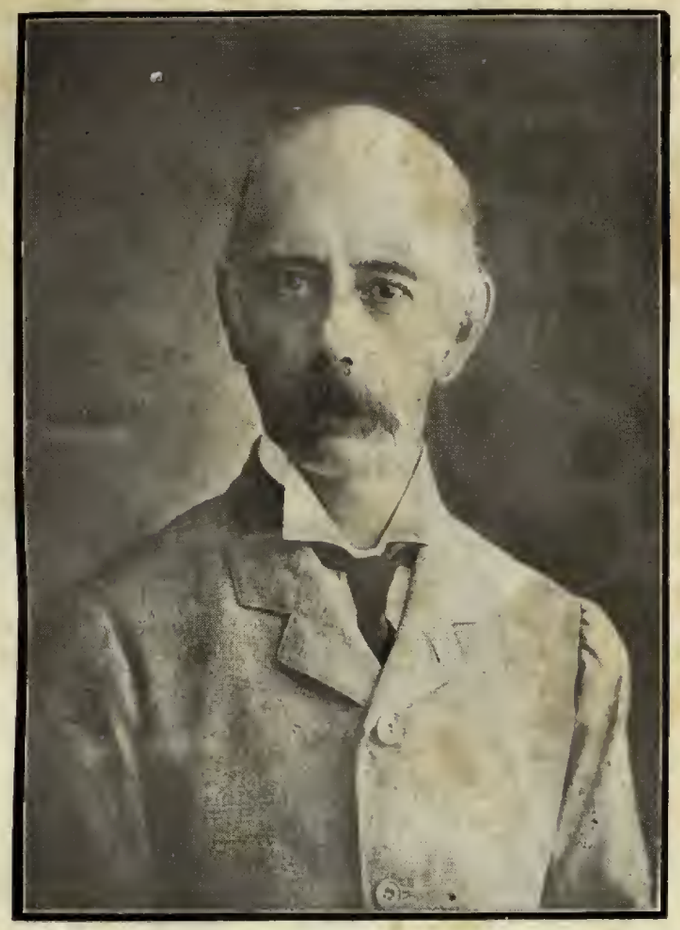

(*circa* 1912)

MR. H. N. RIDLEY, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Director, Botanic Gardens, Singapore

1888–1912

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THE RIDLEY CENTENARY

10th December, 1955

BOTANIC GARDENS, SINGAPORE

Written by J. W. Purseglove, Director of Botanic Gardens, and printed at the Government Printing Office, Singapore, by F. S. Horslin, Government Printer.

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SINGAPORE BOTANIC GARDENS
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Tribute to Mr. Ridley

The Minister for Economic Affairs in the Federation of Malaya recently described Mr. Ridley's life as one "dedicated to the discipline of natural science and its application to the public good" and added, "The name of Ridley is a symbol of an intangible trust of scholarship and learning from which both the spiritual and material progress of a country is deriving its strength."

Birthday Wishes

It is right and proper that we should all remember with gratitude Mr. Ridley's great and varied work for this country, and join in honouring him on this happy occasion of his centenary and in wishing him Many Happy Returns on his hundredth birthday.

Mr. Ridley's Message

I thank all my friends of Malaya for their good wishes, and honours they have bestowed upon me on my 100th birthday. It is a great delight for me to have lived to see Malaya so prosperous, and the Gardens the best Tropical Gardens in the World.

Henry N. Ridley

Henry Nicholas Ridley, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.

Biographical Notes

Henry Nicholas Ridley was born at West Harling, Norfolk on the 10th December, 1855. He was the son of the Rev. Oliver Matthew Ridley and Louisa Pole, younger daughter of William Stuart of Aldenham Abbey, Herts. Prominent historical personages figure in his ancestry, including Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary, William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, the Marquis of Bute, Prime Minister in the reign of George III and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, friend of Addison and Pope.

He was educated at Haileybury and Exeter College, Oxford. While still at school he decided to devote his life to the study of natural history in the tropics. He had no biological teaching at school, but has said that "the masters at Haileybury knew nothing about natural history; the boys had to teach them." He published his first scientific paper entitled *Mammals and Coleoptera of Haileybury* at the age of 16. He graduated with Second Class Honours in Science in 1877 and was awarded the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarship. Most of his early papers were on entomological subjects. He was appointed to the Botany Department of the British Museum in 1880 where he studied many tropical plants. This unexpected switch to botany was to have profound consequences for Malaya. In 1887 he explored the Island of Fernando de Noronha, Brazil, on behalf of the Royal Society and later published accounts of its botany, zoology and geology.

Thus when Ridley was appointed in 1888 as the first scientific director of the Singapore Botanic Gardens he was well qualified for the tasks which lay ahead. He arrived in Singapore in November 1888 and left on retirement in February 1912. Few people have accomplished so much in twenty-three years of tropical service or have completed their work as he has done on retirement. During his stay here he made expeditions to all parts of Malaya, often very remote, and to Borneo, Cocos and Christmas Islands, Java and Sumatra. Biographical details of the period are given in the notes on *Exhibition of Ridleyana*. He gave the first course of botany lectures in 1905 at the King Edward VII School of Medicine, now the Medical Department of the University of Malaya, and continued them until 1910.

During his 43 years of retirement on pension Mr. Ridley has lived at 7 Cumberland Road, Kew. For the first few years after leaving Singapore he suffered from sprue and, despite ill-health, his indomitable spirit and absorbing interest in his work permitted him to write his 5-volume *Flora of Malaya*, published 1922–5, which has been the foundation on which botanical studies in Malaya have depended. The preparation of this work involved much research in the herbarium and library of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. His health then improved; perhaps he permitted himself more leisure, but he continued to work regularly at Kew until a few years ago. Mr. Ridley is an enthusiastic ornithologist and was often seen bird-watching in the grounds of Queen's Cottage at Kew.

Mr. Ridley married for the first time during World War II; his bride was Lily Eliza Doran. He has been confined to his house since the winter of 1952 and, until a serious illness towards the end of 1953 almost deprived him of his sight, he was busily engaged on his diaries and autobiography. Alas this will never be completed! Despite increasing deafness his zest for life remains and his memory is excellent. He talks with great enthusiasm of those days of long ago when he made his outstanding contribution to Malaya's economy and its natural history.

Ridley was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1881 and of the Royal Society in 1907. He was the second 'Malayan' to be elected an F.R.S., one of the greatest honours a scientist can receive. The first was Raffles. Earlier this year E. J. H. Corner, Assistant Director of the Singapore Botanic Gardens 1929–46, was also elected F.R.S. As far as I know they are the only three people who have served in Malaya whose work has been recognised in this way. For his services to the country Ridley received the honour of a C.M.G. in 1911. Among the honours bestowed on him by learned societies and institutions have been the Rubber Planters Association's Gold Medal in 1914, the Frank Meyer

Medal for foreign plant introduction (U.S.A.) in 1928 and the Linnean Medal in 1950. Earlier this year he was awarded the Colwyn Medal and elected to an honorary fellowship by the Institute of the Rubber Industry. Recently he has been elected an honorary member of the Malayan Nature Society and the Singapore Gardening Society.

Ridley was a founder member of the Society for Psychical Research (London), a founder member of the Singapore Philosophical Society, of which he was President for five years and he was secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, and editor of its journal from 1889 to 1911.

Space prohibits a list of Mr. Ridley's many and varied achievements, but in his broadcast on 9th December, 1955 Sir Richard Winstedt has named Ridley as "the one man whose influence on Malayan history is second only to that of Raffles." He belongs to that great pre-specialised age of scientific natural history. His gargantuan contribution to our knowledge in most branches of natural science in Malaya and his application of it to economic problems and crop production is as astonishing as his longevity. Had Ridley commercialised his knowledge he could have made a fortune. Others made the fortunes because of his work, but his scientific studies and his discoveries were more important to him than riches.

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Exhibition of Ridleyana

FOR PLAN OF BUILDINGS SEE PAGE 12

LOWER OFFICE

THE PRESENT STORE and adjacent rooms were built in 1883. Ridley added the present Curators' office, in which part of this exhibition is held, in 1892 and used it as his office and library.

History of the Singapore Botanic Gardens

The first Botanic Gardens in Singapore were founded by Raffles on Fort Canning in 1822, but were closed in 1829. A small section was taken over by an Agri-Horticultural Society in 1836, but was finally abandoned about 1846.

Another Agri-Horticultural Society founded a new Gardens on our present site donated by the Government in 1859. David Niven, part-time Superintendent and nutmeg planter, laid out the Gardens during subsequent years with roads, bandstand terraces (1860) and lake (1864), and his excellent design has been but little changed over the years. Society members paid a subscription and others an entrance fee to the Gardens. For 15 years they were pleasure gardens, which were used as an alternative to the drive to the Esplanade by "the Quality". Band concerts have been held in the Gardens since 1860. In 1866 twenty-seven acres of land were purchased at the western end of the Gardens and the present director's house was built. Thereafter the Society drifted into debt and in 1874 at the Society's request the Government took over their property and their debts and undertook to maintain the Gardens for the benefit of the public. At this time the Gardens had a menagerie, which was finally disbanded in 1904.

Henry Murton, a young Kew-trained horticulturist, was appointed Superintendent in 1875 and began the first scientific work at the Gardens. The first rubber trees were introduced in 1877 and in 1879 the Government allocated 100 acres of adjacent land for an economic garden. In it were carried out important investigations on the known and potential economic plants and this garden was the sole source of planting material for Malaya for many years. The pioneer work on rubber, cocoa, oil palms and many other crops was a vital importance to the future prosperity of Malaya. The Economic Garden was taken over by Raffles College in 1922–3, by which time the Agricultural Department, founded in 1904, had undertaken the functions in these Gardens. The University of Malaya now occupies the site.

Mr. H. N. Ridley was appointed the first Director in 1888 and quickly pushed the Singapore Gardens to the fore as a world centre for the study of tropical botany and its economic application. The Gardens, Malaya and botanists throughout the world owe him an immeasurable debt.

Succeeding Directors, all of whom are still alive, continued the scientific study of plants and Mr. Ridley had written recently to say "It is a great delight for me to have lived to see . . . the Gardens the best tropical gardens in the world."

During the Japanese occupation R. E. Holttum and E. J. H. Corner, Director and Assistant Director, stayed on at the Gardens and thanks to their efforts and those of Professor Koriba, Japanese Director 1942–5, our herbarium collections, library and records remained intact, although inevitably there were losses among the plants growing in the Gardens.

The Singapore Botanic Gardens have been under the charge of the following people:—

David Niven, Superintendent—1859–75.

H. M. Murton, Superintendent—1875–80.

N. Cantley, F.L.S., Superintendent—1880–8.

H. N. Ridley, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., Director—1888–1912.

I. H. Burkill, M.A., F.L.S., Director—1912–25.

R. E. Holttum, M.A., SC.D., D.SC., F.L.S., Director—1925–49.

M. R. Henderson, F.L.S., Director—1949–54.

J. W. Purseglove, B.SC., A.I.C.T.A., F.L.S., Director—1954–

Plants Introduced by Ridley

Ridley greatly enriched the Gardens' collection of living plants both by introduction and exchange with the major botanical institutions throughout the world and by collections made on his many excursions in Malaya, Borneo, Java and Sumatra. A few of the plants introduced by Ridley are shown in this exhibit.

Plant and Seed Exchange

For the past 80 years the Gardens have exchanged seeds and planting materials with Botanic Gardens, institutions and botanists throughout the world, as well as providing material for research purposes for individual botanists. The Gardens publishes a seeds list which is distributed to all Botanic Gardens and we, in return, receive lists from them. In this way our living collections are increased and plants of horticultural and scientific interest become available for local cultivation.

Seed Packing and Despatch

The Gardens have built up over the years a reputation for sending throughout the world seeds well-packed and of good quality. Seeds of many tropical plants soon lose their viability and it is necessary to pack some of them in damp ground-charcoal so that germination has already begun when they reach their destination in far away countries. This method was developed by Mr. Ridley and proved of tremendous value in the dissemination of rubber seeds throughout the world. One of our seed collectors is Che Ahmad bin Hassan, who has been on the staff of the Botanic Gardens since 1901 and who was Mr. Ridley's Plant Collector.

Kerengga Ants

Mr. Ridley did not confine his studies to botany. He made valuable contributions to Malayan zoology. He was an indefatigable collector and a large number of Malayan animals bear his name, ranging through the animal kingdom from bats to insects and snails. One of his most remarkable discoveries was of the habit of the Kerengga Ant (*Oecophylla smaragdina*), which uses its own larvae to make silk for the construction and repairing of its nest of leaves. This is shown in the accompanying exhibit.

Mr. Ridley also published papers on Malayan geology, archaeology, meteorology, seismology and tropical medicine.

Photographs of Mr. H. N. Ridley

Some of the photographs have been taken by Mr. G. H. Addison, Curator, from old publications.

HERBARIUM

THE FIRST storey was built by Ridley as a herbarium and museum in 1903, the second storey was added in 1930, when a gallery was constructed. A floor was added to the gallery in 1954–5 and roof lights put in above the windows.

Ridley—Collector and Phytographer

Ridley collected many thousands of plants throughout Malaya and the East Indies, often in remote areas. Many of these were new to science and Ridley named and described a few thousand plants for the first time. The letters *Ridl.* after a scientific plant name indicates that Ridley first named the plant. A few of these plants are exhibited, including *Durio singaporensis* Ridl.

Ridley sent plant specimens to specialists working on various groups and about 100 plants were named in his honour and bear specific epithet *ridleyi* or *ridleyana*.

A surprising number of plants collected by Ridley in Malaya have never been found subsequently. Of these some occur in Singapore and it can only be presumed that they are now extinct. This shows the importance of preserving our Nature Reserves and our plants as a valuable heritage for future generations. One plant *Ranalisma rostrata* was collected by Ridley at Batu Caves in 1897 and his specimen is the only one ever collected in the whole world. It can thus be realised that many of the specimens in our herbarium are of the greatest scientific value.

Preparation and Naming of Botanical Specimens

Botanical specimens are pressed between absorbent paper (newspaper will do), which is changed at least once daily and replaced with dry paper in order to hasten drying and prevent the growth of moulds. They are poisoned with a solution of corrosive sublimate and methylated spirits, which is also brushed on the dry specimens to prevent mould and insect attack. All specimens are given a collector's number and field notes are made of the place of collection, habitat, altitude and information on habit, colour of flowers, etc., which cannot be ascertained from the actual specimens. The methods of collecting, drying, mounting and preserving of botanical specimens have changed little since Ridley's day.

Other departments, chiefly Forestry and Agricultural, the University, teachers, students, planters and others send in specimens to the Singapore Gardens to be named. Small plant fragments are sometimes sent for identification in connection with police investigations, medical enquiries, etc. Specimens are sent to us from Borneo and neighbouring territories for determination, as well as from Malaya. In all this work it is essential to provide the correct scientific names of the plants submitted. This can often be done by comparison with existing herbarium sheets, but on occasions involves additional research. We also receive frequent requests for information on certain plants. Thus we provide an important service, which can only be done by this department.

History of the Singapore Herbarium and Exchange of Specimens

The herbarium was started in 1880 by Cantley and contains some of the earliest collections made in Singapore and Malaya, including Wallich's plants collected in 1822. It is being continually added to by new collections and by exchange with other herbaria throughout the world.

Our herbarium now contains over 400,000 sheets of specimens, which are essential for our work and which will be invaluable to future generations of botanists in Malaya and throughout the world. We have over 1,000 type specimens, which are the specimens on which the plants were first named and described. It was Ridley who placed this herbarium on a sound scientific footing.

Several thousands of specimens are distributed by us annually to herbaria throughout the world. These are duplicates of specimens collected by the staff on expeditions, etc. This ensured that if collections in any herbaria are destroyed, there will be

material for botanists to study elsewhere. In exchange we receive specimens from other herbaria which are incorporated in our collections and are of great value. Owing to lack of space and facilities it is necessary to limit our collections as far as possible to plants from Malaysia and adjacent territories.

Rafflesia

During an expedition in western Sarawak in September 1955, the Director collected specimens of *Rafflesia*, a genus which produces the world's largest flower. *Rafflesia* is a parasitic plant without roots, stems or leaves and which grows entirely within the tissues of the host plant, which is a liane. The only portion of the plant to appear outside the host is the flower, usually produced on the roots of the host. The flowers are unique in structure and have a strong foetid odour, while the buds are the size of cabbages. Works in many languages had to be consulted to determine the present specimen, which is *Rafflesia tuan-mudae*, first collected by Beccari near the the site of the present specimen and named by him in honour of the Rajah Muda of Sarawak, afterwards H. H. the Raja Sir Charles Brooke.

Current Research in Systematic Botany

Research in systematic botany, to which Mr. Ridley contributed so substantially, is continued by the present staff of the Gardens. Families of plants are studied critically by the staff and taxonomic monographs are published regularly in the *Gardens' Bulletin*. Mr. Sinclair, Keeper of the Herbarium, has recently published in critical study the family Annonaceae and is now engaged on the family Myristicaceae (Nutmeg family). Dr. Furtado, Assistant Botanist, is continuing his study of palms, while a paper on *Calophyllum* by Messrs. Henderson and Wyatt-Smith will be published shortly. This critical and highly specialised work in systematic botany is of the greatest practical importance to the agriculturist, forester and all those whose work is connected with plants.

The naming and description of plants is subject to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, which is revised from time to time by the International Congress of Botanists. All new plants must be described in Latin. Dr. Furtado, Assistant Botanist, is an authority on the Code and contributed to it.

Mr. Ridley's Publications

During his long and productive life Mr. Ridley has published over 500 books and scientific papers covering some 10,000 printed pages. His *Flora of Malaya* (1922–5) is still the basis for botanical work in Malaya. His monumental tome *The Dispersal of Plants throughout the World* published when he was 75 contains many original observations and is of great value to all those interested in Malayan natural history. Mr. Ridley has also written the standard work on *Spices* and the first works on Malayan timbers, vegetables, fruits, dyes, drug plants, etc. His first scientific paper was published at the age of 16.

Agricultural and Gardens' Bulletin

Mr. Ridley published the first *Agricultural Bulletin* in 1891 in order that he could acquaint planters and others with the results of his researches. From 1901 the *Agricultural Bulletin* was published monthly and was edited by Mr. Ridley, who also wrote many articles for it. The successor of the *Agricultural Bulletin* is our present *Gardens' Bulletin*, which began in its present form in 1912 and in which are published the results of our researches. The *Gardens' Bulletin* has an international standing as a scientific periodical and some 300 copies are sent out by us to scientific institutions throughout the world in exchange for their publications. We receive frequent requests for the Bulletin, including enquiries from countries such as Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. By its publication and distribution our work becomes known to botanists throughout the world and we in turn learn much and keep up-to-date with current research by the publications which we receive in exchange.

Publications by Gardens' Staff, Past and Present

In addition to publications in the *Gardens' Bulletin* and other journals, the staff of the Gardens from time to time prepare

books on the botany of Malaya which are of use to the layman and the specialist. Burkill's encyclopaedic *Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula*'' (1935) is a model work of its type and is of the greatest value to agriculturists, foresters, chemists and many others.

The specialist staff of the Gardens is now engaged on the preparation of the new *Flora of Malaya*. Since Ridley's Flora was published our botanical knowledge has advanced considerably and a revision of his Flora is now urgently required. The first two volumes on Orchids and Ferns by Professor Holttum have already been published by the Government Printer, who is to be congratulated on the excellent way in which he has produced the books.

The *Flora Malesiana*, edited by Professor van Steenis of Leiden and financed by the Indonesian Government, is being published contemporaneously with our local flora. This work covers the Malaysian region from Malaya and Sumatra to New Guinea. It is considered that at least 300-man years are required to complete the work. The Singapore Botanic Gardens is co-operating and will write certain families for the Flora. We also assist by lending many thousands of our herbarium specimens to specialists in Holland, England and elsewhere, who are working on this Flora. It should be realised that plants do not respect political boundaries and the new work is of the utmost importance for all those who wish to assess the natural resources of the country.

From time to time the Gardens' staff prepare more popular works which are of general interest to the layman. Such works are Corner's *Wayside Trees of Malaya*, also of great value to the specialist, Henderson's *Malayan Wild Flowers* and our illustrated pamphlets.

Thus the work started by Ridley is being continued actively by his old department.

Aponogeton Loriae

This plant was found in the van Kleef Aquarium having been brought in from Johore. It is a new record for Malaya, having previously been found only in New Guinea and S. W. Celebes in the Malaysian region.

LIBRARY

Built in 1955 to house the spirit collection of plants, but air-conditioned and used temporarily as a library, until the new library scheduled for 1957 is built.

Old Botanical Books

During Mr. Ridley's term of office he built up a most valuable collection of old botanical books which are invaluable for our taxonomic research. They include the principal botanical works published in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, now extremely valuable and many of them unobtainable. Many of them are in Latin and are illustrated with large hand-coloured plates of great beauty. Our oldest book is *Pavli Aegi* published in 1531. The Library now contains some 7,000 bound volumes, together with many periodicals The Library was catalogued during the present year by Dr. Anne Johnson. The last catalogue was published in 1898. Last year many of the books were found to be damaged by boring insects and silver-fish. For over a year one man has been fully occupied hand-poisoning all the books with mercuric chloride and methylated spirits and it is hoped that the new air-conditioned room will prevent further ravages. A fumigation chamber has just been built at the end of the Library, in which both books and herbarium specimens may be treated chemically should any further outbreaks occur. There is insufficient room in the present building to house all our books, some of which are now stored on the top floor of the Herbarium.

LABORATORY

The building housing the present director's and clerks' offices and the laboratory was built in 1920. Until a few months ago the clerks' office also housed the Library.

Plant Paintings and Drawings

Since 1890 there has always been an artist on the Gardens' staff, who prepares botanical drawings and paintings for the specialist staff. In 1890 Mr. Ridley employed James de Alwis from Ceylon, who stayed until 1894, while Charles de Alwis was transferred from the Public Works Department, where he was photographer, to the Gardens in 1900 and stayed until 1908. The plant paintings of these artists are of an extremely high standard, more especially the latter, and it would be difficult to find more accurate or more artistic plant portraits anywhere in the world. A small selection of their paintings is exhibited.

Orchid Breeding

Mr. Ridley had a great liking for orchids and was an authority on this family of plants. As early as 1889 he reports that orchids were becoming firm favourites among local amateurs and he got together a very fine collection of orchids growing in the Gardens.

In 1929 Mr. Holttum, then Director, began the first scientific breeding of orchids in Singapore and developed the technique of flask culture seen in this laboratory. The process of breeding and raising orchid hybrids from seed to flower can be seen in this demonstration.

HERBARIUM VERANDAH

Rubber

Ridley was the "father" of Malaya's rubber industry. He had great faith in the future of rubber and developed the modern tapping technique, discovered that the trees could be tapped regularly, showed how to prepare the rubber for the market, and then persuaded reluctant coffee-planters and others to grow the crop. For his efforts he was called "Mad" Ridley, but he persevered and saw the results of his labour in the establishment of Malaya's rubber industry and the rubber boom in 1910. In this exhibit can be seen rubber seedlings in Wardian cases, methods of tapping, samples of rubber prepared by Ridley, a chart showing how seed was distributed from this Department throughout the world and also a chart showing the history of the development of the rubber industry.

Other Economic Crops

As early as 1889 Mr. Ridley said that cocoa could be grown profitably on the better Malayan soil, while in 1907 he drew attention to the future of oil palm as a plantation crop. He experimented with all the known and potential economic crops for the area, while his economic garden was the main source of planting material for the country. He despatched seeds to many countries including the West Indies, Pacific Islands, all parts of Africa, China, India, Australia and many other countries. By 1906 he reports "This part of the Gardens is steadily increasing in usefulness and importance, not only to the local community, but to all tropical parts of the Empire and indeed it would be difficult to over-estimate its utility."

Some of the economic crops with which Mr. Ridley experimented are shown in this exhibit.

Floodlighting and Band Concerts

During the Ridley Centenary Celebrations the Singapore Botanic Gardens will be floodlit for 8 nights from 10th to 17th December inclusive. Floodlighting will be confined to the Office Ring Road, the Lower Ring Road and adjacent areas.

The office and laboratory, herbarium and library will be floodlit, as well as Mr. Ridley's office, which is at the end of the building now known as the Lower Office. The orchid house and shade house will also be floodlit and it is hoped that *Mucuna bennettii* (New Guinea Creeper) will still be in bloom.

Attention is drawn to the following trees which will be floodlit during the week:—

Oncosperma tigillaria—Nibong
Oreodoxa regia—Royal Palm
Ceiba pentandra—Kapok Tree
Hymenaea courbaril—Locust Tree
Cedrela glaziovii—Stinking Mahogony
Hevea brasiliensis—Rubber Tree
Casuarina sumatrana—Sumatran Ru
Fagraea fragrans—Tembusu
Schizostachyum brachycladum—Golden Stem Bamboo
Cyrtostachys lakka—Pinang Rajah, Sealing Wax Palm
Corypha umbraculifera—Talipot Palm
Peltophorum pterocarpum—Batai, Yellow Flame
Dyera costulata—Jelutong
Terminalia subspathulata—Jelawei
Koompassia malaccensis—Kempas
Podocarpus imbricatus—Malayan Yellow Wood
Eugenia longiflora—Kelat
Cassia fistula—Indian Laburnum

I would like to thank Mr. A. Wear, Director of Public Works and Mr. Siddaway, the Electrical Engineer and his staff for installing the floodlighting apparatus.

Band concerts will be given as follows:—

Saturday, 10th December: 9—10.15 p.m.

Band of the First Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment
Bandmaster—Mr. E. Gaines
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. D. Hill, M.B.E.
and
The Singapore Chamber Ensemble
Conductor—Mr. Paul Abisheganaden

The concert will consist of choral and band items and will include Vaughan William's arrangement of the "Old 100th".

Tuesday, 13th December: 9—10 p.m.

Band of the Singapore Police Force
Bandmaster—Mr. R. E. House, A.R.C.M.
By kind permission of the Commissioner of Police, Singapore.

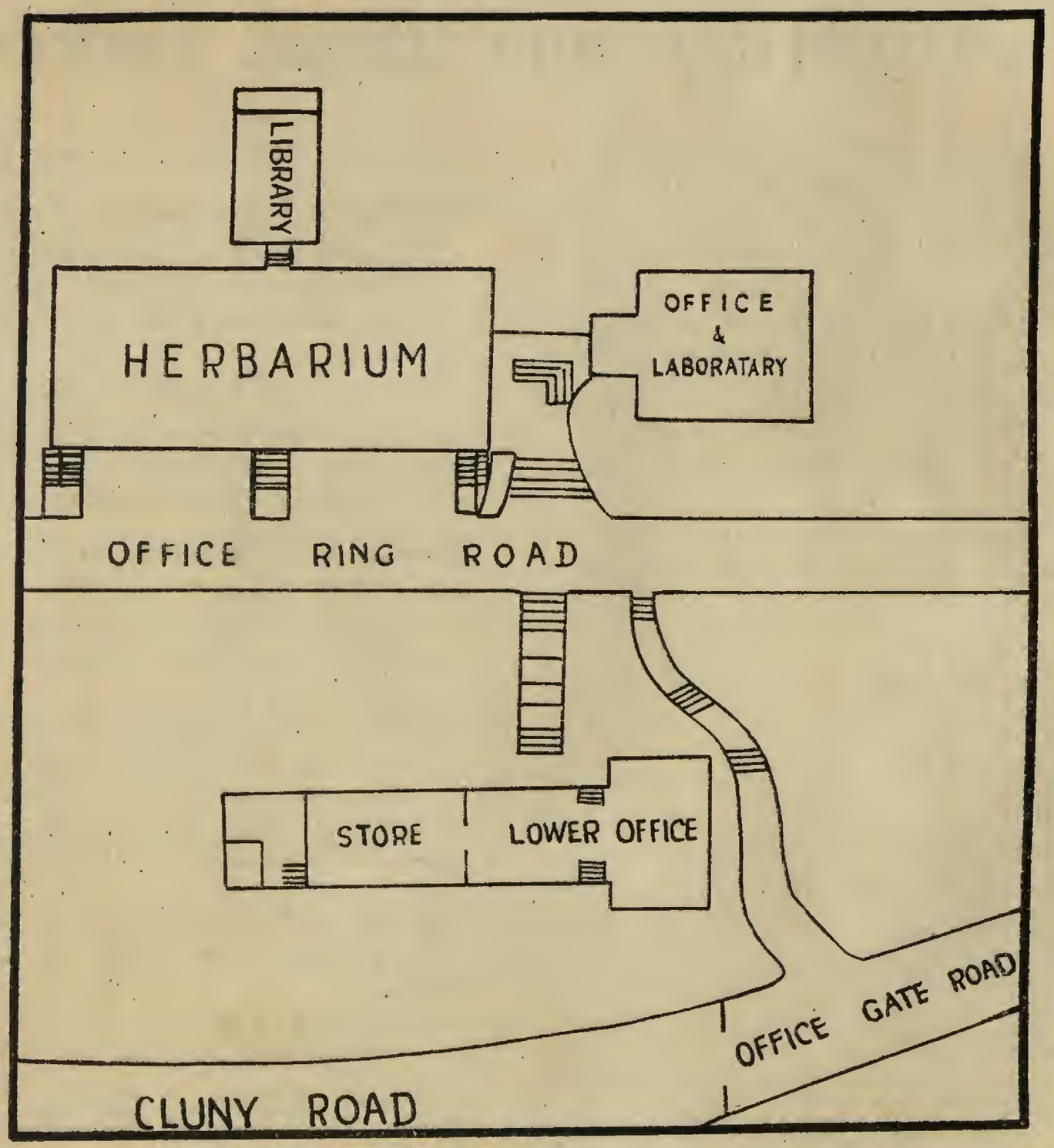
Thursday, 15th December: 9—10 p.m.

R.A.F. Band of the Far East Air Forces
Bandmaster—Flt.-Lt. W. G. Newman
By kind permission of the Commander-in-Chief Far East Air Forces—Air Marshal Sir Francis Fressanges, K.B.E., C.B.

Saturday, 17th December: 9—10 p.m.

Royal Marines Band of the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station.
Bandmaster—Senior Commissioned Bandmaster S. C. Cooper, L.R.A.M., R.M.
By kind permission of the Commander-in-Chief Far East Station—Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Note:—Cars should enter by the Cluny Road entrance to the Gardens and may be parked in Office Ring Road, Lower Ring Road and Main Gate Road. They may leave by the Cluny Gate or the Main Gate. During the period 10th—17th December the Gardens will be closed at 11 p.m. A warning bell will be rung at 10. 45 p.m.



Plan of Office Buildings, Botanic Gardens

The Director's House, Botanic Gardens, Singapore
Built 1866

It was Mr. Ridley's home for 23 years